GRAND SPRING --OPENING

Continued all this Week I

THE WHOLE STORE presents a vivid panerama of fresh, new beauty. In the various departments, par ticularly the MILLINERY (now again much enlarged), are the choicest geme gathered from the fashion centers of the world. Elegance reigns in all the Let's glance at some of the new Spring

French and American PATTERN HATS, UNTRIMMED HATS

FLOWERS
a all colors and designs
PLUMES AND THE
AIGHETTES
In all colors.

JETS AND JET TRIMMINGS, JET LACES, CROWNS, BANDEAUX, AIGRETTES, SPANGLED JET LACES, In all widths.

LACES In Black, Creme, Yellow, and White, in Point de Venice, Point D'Genenoc and Chantille.

Trimmed in Lace, Jet, Moire and Braid, INFANTS' CLOAKS, Long and Short, In White and Colored Cashmeres, China and Gres Grain Silka

LADIES' SUITS, All colors and styles.

INFANTS' DRESSES, SACQUES,
AND FLANNEL SHAWLS,
CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'

VEILINGS, MOURNING VEILS.

LADIES' UNDERWEAR, Cambric, Cotton and Swiss

RIBBONS In Moire, Satin and Fancy Effects For all Purposes.

London Bazar,

715 Market Space.

You Can Enter Our Doors At All Times

With the feeling that Nowhere on earth can you Get more for your money Than you can here.

THE PROOF Is on our counters.

Haines' Washington Store,

Special Sales During our Grand Easter Millinery

Opening. Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

March 21, 22 and 23. Don't fall to attend Our Openings will remind you of a regular Millinery Paradise.

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WASHINGTON STORE.

W. J. THOROWGOOD, Dealer in

WALL PAPERS, DECORATIONS, ROOM MOULDINGS, SHADES, &c. Freeco and Plain Painting.

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GEORGE W. CHILDS' WIDOW. Sketch of the Wife of the Deceased Philan

thropist.
"Emma Bouvier Childs," says the Mail and

Express, "is as lender little woman, small feat ured, dark complexioned, and of an exceedingly nervous temperament. Mrs. Childs has never been a society woman. She enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished fam llies of Philadelphia-the Cadwalladers, the Prices, the Binneys, the Biddles, the Rosengartens, and others of equal social distinction-but fashionable functions at her town or country house were practically unknown, It was her custom to lunch two or three times a week with these intimate friends. In these her niece, Miss Peterson, who lived with Mr. and Mrs. Childs from childhood up to the time of her marriage to Robert H. McCarter. Mrs. Childs rarely appeared in public with her husband. The theatre had no attractions for her. Once or twice a year perhaps she would see Edwin Booth or some equally distinguished actor. The daughter of the late Dean Stanley has lived with Childs' for twenty years, Before the Childs' for twenty years. Before Miss Peterson's marriage, which took place about five years ago, the three were continually together. Miss Stanley is now the constant companion of Mrs. Childs. Her servants have been with her for a generation. From the scullery-maid to the butler, every servant was sure of a liberal present at Christmas and the family physician's services. every servant was sure of a liberal present at Christmas, and the family physician's services were always ready in case of lilness. Mrs. Childs carried out the same generous policy in her home as her husband did in the office of the Public Ledger. If a servant became incapacitated by filness or injury, he or she was pensioned off for life, and not infrequently provided with a little home. If marriage instead of illness, Mrs. Childs took pleasure in giving the girl a substantial wedding present, and Mr. Childs generally added something landsome. It was an invariable rule of Mrs. Childs that her carriage horses should never be out of their stalls after dark. should never be out of their stalls after dark. Neither Mr. nor Mrs. Childs accepted any in-vitations to dinners. It was found necessary to make this rule about fifteen years ago,"

FEMININE FANCIES.

One of the prettiest wash materials of the eason is the satin-striped zephyr. These cephyrs are being shown in small check effects in colors of corn, Nile, light bine, navy, golden brown, beliotrope, lavender pink, cardinal and mode, with contrasting shades introduced in the satin stripes.

One of the new colors is a tawny orange with a dash of red in it, and goes by the name of "chrysanthemum." There will be a great run on all the tobacco and snuff-colored shades, and the redder and more orange tinted the brown the more fashionable. Heliotrope and some new greens and blues are finding favor in the spring goods.

In Paris new pettieoats of satin or silk are nade with feather-bone hoops, which reach quite to the knees. Tiny aluminum wires are inserted in the facings of round-skirted walk-ing dresses to give them the approved flare. This to some of the more timid looks very like the return of the crinoline, or, worse yet,

A new reversible shot silk shows a mauve ground with a pale green spot on one side, and on the other a violet spot. Velvet novelties show colored spots on one side, and show up well when combined with black satin. Cross stripes of black or colored velvet are to be used for entire costumes, with accessories of watered silk or plain satin.

CLOTHING FOR THE CHILDREN.

The new cars for the small maidens just learning to walk are the daintiest affairs imaginable. Some of the prettiest are made of dotted Swiss, run in and out with narrow ribon. They have deep capes, with ribbon-run sorders, and the ribbon is twisted in and out over the crown, while tiny rosettes are perched here and there in the Swiss ruching which

Both short and long silk coats are worn by fashionable small girls. A stylish siik jacket is made of brown and white stripped taffeta silk double-breasted and fastened with large mother of pearl buttons. It has a deep collar and epaulettes of Point de Venice lace, while the sieves are much puffed. They are fin-ished with cuffs of lace insertion.

Almost all the little dresses are made to be worn with a guimpe. The silk ginghams are finished, where the white yoke begins, with a narrow black velvet ribbon are run. Rosettes of the ribbon consument the dress wherever there is a convenient place for them, and rows of ribbon confine the full mull sleeves at the wrist, tying in a number of little hows.

He Was Hustling for McLean Charles S. Scanlan, of the Cincinnati Enquirer-John R. McLean's newspaper-was once sent into a small town in the Southwest. says the Journalist, to get the story of a woman evangelist who had been greatly

talked about. Scanian attended one of her meetings and occupied a front seat. When those who wished to be saved were asked to arise, Scanian kept his seat and used his note book. The woman approached, and, taking him by the hand, said:

"Brother," said she, "there is no business so important as God's."
"Well, maybe not," said Scanlan, "but you don't know John B. McLean."

Opening Price, 7c.

LADIES' WAISTS.

Ladies' Laundered Waists, full fronts, 69c

Opening Price, 49c.

\$1 Ladies' Laundered Waists, choice patterns.

Opening Price, 4 for 25c.

GLOVES.

Opening Price, 96c.

\$1 Ladles' Undressed Kid Gloves. Also 4-butt Dressed. Have always sold at \$1.

Opening price, 69c. WRAPPERS.

Opening Price, 50c.

Opening Price, 96c.

Opening Price, 75c. Ladies' Ribbed Vests, 1952, quality.

A Topic or Two to Think About.

To form a branch of the Union for Practical Progress in a new locality, says Walter Vrooman in the March Arena, three carnest per-sons only are required. Three hundred could make a better start, but three may be gin with every promise of success. They should first assume corporate life by adopting the name of the union. They should then take up the particular measure being urged by the national union for the month in which their meeting is held. - If this first meeting is held during March of this year, the three persons assembled would, no doubt, fall into line with the cities now organized and urge the programme of the union for this month, which is to combat the "sweating system." A letter would then be drafted and mailed to each elergyman and labor leader of the locality, asking them to speak out on a specified Sunday, or during the week following, in condemnation of this evil. They might be asked to urge their hearers to aid in securing such legislation as will empower the city boards of health to summarily close those factories in which human beings are physically ruined because of unhealthful conditions and where contagious diseases are nursed be fore emerging to prey upon society.

In every case a definite reply should be re an every case a definite reply should be re-quested. A concise bibliography of the sub-ject, with special reference to recent magn-zine contributions, should be inclosed for the use of ciergymen not familiar with the facts concerning the evil, and for the use of the concerning the evil, and for the use of the committees on resolutions to be appointed by the various societies. The answers to the letters should be reviewed and a detailed re-port prepared. First, a list should be made of the names, addresses and churches of all who join'in the life-saving work. Another list should be prepared containing names, addresses and churches of those who refuse to specify against the acid before combeted. addresses and churches of those who refuse to speak against the evil being combated simultaneously throughout the country. Still another list should be prepared of those who refuse even to take notice of the appeal. The report containing these lists should be published to the world every month, and one copy seat to the national sceretary, to be filed for future reference. By this method it will not take long to solve the much-vexed question as to what proportion of the church is devoted to human welfare and what proportion stands directly in the way of progress. By means of the permanent and centralized machinery of the Union for Practical Progress a new moral issue will be presented to gross a new moral issue will be presented to the people each month. Instead of a dissolu-tion of the movement after one measure has

tion of the movement after one measure has been pressed, another will be brought im-mediately forward, and the public conscience will be kept as eternally active as the private interests that prey upon society. The organi-zation will have sufficient elasticity to take up any and every measure approved by the average disinterested conscience, and its per-manent and perfect means of communication. average distince rested conscience, and its per-manent and perfect means of communication, binding together all human aggregations founded upon a moral idea, will offer for the first time a connecting nerve attaching the conscience and expert knowledge of society to the force capable of making their desires effectives. From the Comptroller's report for 1893, said Mr. Frank Miller recently before the California Bankers' Association, we find that the

deposits in the national banks amount to about \$2,000,000,000. For one year their expenses were about \$60,000,000, and their losses about \$20,000,000. For the purpose solely of holding these deposits, about onefourth, \$500,000,000, was carried in unproductive cash. The owners of these 3.800 national banks accumulated a capital of \$1,000,-000,000, pledged it as security to their de positors, arranged offlees, employed clerks, incurred an expense of \$60,000,000 and a loss of \$20,000,000 during the year, in order to lend \$1,500,000,000 of other people's money. The report shows that they got 6 per cent, some \$90,000,000 as interest. From this income should be deducted the outro of \$80,000,000, and we find that \$10,000,000 are left as the inadequate compensation for the guaranty and labors and risks undertaken by the capital of \$1,000,000,000. This is a commission of one-half of 1 per cent, on the deposits. These figures are proven by the recapital have been 7 per cent. This per cent, is composed of 6 per cent (which the capi-tal could have earned in private hands) and

the small commission made upon handling the immense mass of deposits for one year.

Expenses and losses cannot be reduced very greatly clerks must be reduced at such pay as will insure competent and honest service; losses will occur in spite of all pre-autions; all this without reference to whether the times are good or bad. Each banker may prove these ideas from his own books. His outgo will approach the sum of 4 per cent, of his average deposits. From his gross income he should deduct this outgo. The resisting is his should deduct this outgo. The resions is his compensation as a banker. He should then compute his income upon his capital, on the supposition that he has gone out of the banking business, uses the sidewalk for his office ing business, uses the sidewalk for his office, and is known as a private money lender who takes no risks. The comparisons would be interesting if they could be published. The Eastern banks have given much attention to this problem, and know that they give services to depositors which cannot be offered by individual money lenders or by any other class of institutions. They make their depositors are indirectly for iters pay indirectly for some of the costs of keeping their accounts and funds. Each ac-count is expected to show such a steady bal-ance as will afford compensation above the

ost of keeping it.

The only satisfactory and just restriction that can be placed on immigration, writes Mr. W. H. Jeffrey in the American Journal of Polities for March, is to fix a moral, physical Politics for March, is to fix a moral, physical and intellectual standard by which proposed immigrants must be rated or refused admissional functions of the moral physical Reading, with me, incites to reflection.—Heavy Ward Boscher.

Reading furnishes the mind only with the sion to this country. Congress should pass an act requiring all persons who desire to emigrate to the United States to provide themselves with a certificate of character from the chief executive of their city or town, stating that the person named in the certificate is of good moral character, and the number of years he has been a resident of the city or town. The law should require that the certiflente have three indorsements; first, by the chief of police, stating that the person named has not been brought before the courts on any eriminal charge for a period of not less than five years, and that no charges are now pending against the said person. Second, by the chief health officer, stating that the person named is in good health, and that no contagions diseases have been reported in his household for a period of not less than one year. Third, by the chief officer of the poor, stating that the person named has not received any assistance from the poor authorities for a period of not less than five years.

This certificate should be signed by the proposed immigrant and witnessed by the chief executive officer of the town where issued as an evidence of the applicant's ability to read and write, and upon his arrival at the port of and write, and upon his arrival at the port of sailing the certificate should again be signed by the person holding it, in the presence of the duly accredited agent of the United States, as a means of identification, after which it should be countersigned by said agent. Upon the immigrant's arrival in this country the immi-gration authorities should take up the certifi-cate of character and issue a certificate of ad-mission which should contain a general demission, which should contain a general de-scription of the person, together with the statements contained in the certificate of

character.

This certificate should be deposited with the board of registers located in the city or the board of registers located in the city or the board. the board of registers located in the city or town where the immigrant desires to locate, and if, prior to the expiration of the five years' residence necessary for naturalization, the immigrant desires to locate in still some other town, the board of registers shall issue a permit containing all the statements that were in the original certificate of character and the certificate of admission. This system once in full operation would result: Frst, in giving us a better class of immigrants. Second, it would make it possible to exclude all undesirable persons. Third, it would prevent filegal naturalization, as the various certificates would show the exact time the proposed had been in this country. Fourth, it would make it possible for the police authorities to keep full and complete records of all foreign law breakers, as each time any offense was committed it would cause an indorsoment to be made on the deposited certificate of admission. The certificate of admission simply being a conditional admission—an admission on probation—if the criminal record became bad enough the immigrant could be forced to return to his native country. forced to return to his native country.

In the discussion of any question relating the pulpit is, at the same time, to keep itself in touch with other classes and conditions of life, says Rev. Dr. Newman Smyth in the one it is to be carefully just to all. In discovering abuses the clergy need to be particularly careful to recognize the uses of any conomic factor, else they will alienate where they should mediate among men. The pulpit is to be known as the friend of labor, the representative, in the name of the Son of Man, of the poor, the oppressed and the lost, It has its own missionary task in rescuing the submerged classes. And there come times when it must speak fearlessly for those who cannot speak for themselves. But in all the responsiveness of its sympathies and quickness of its sense of social justice it is also to understand the forces which make the world what it is; and it is called to represent with just judgment the rich as well as the poor, and to hold fas. its influence with the educated. It is not so to espouse any one class cated. It is not so to espouse any one class interest as to do injustice to any other. There may be little danger of erring in the insistence of the pulpit upon the social obligations of the rich—the public Christian conscience is becoming in this respect a clear and searching light—but the clergy are more exposed to the peril of making their preaching an unnecessary foolishness by ill-considered utterances which will not command respect from close students of economic subjects.

It is the proper office of the pulpit to keep before men those social truths which, in their class untagonisms, they are apt to forget. The pulpit has an important social function to fulfill in putting into the foreground those human retations and obligations which industrial competitions are constantly pushing into

trial competitions are constantly pushing into the background. The pulpit should keep prominent in the midst of the discussion of labor proteins the common elements of the life of men. In this respect the pulpit has it in its power to make for the solution of social mentions a restifuce contribution which is of in its power to make for the solution of social questions a positive contribution which is of no slight consequence. It can use with advantage the common multiples of human life, those common interests, sentiments, obligations, endeavors and hopes in which the lives of individuals are bound together, and multiplied by being bound together, far beyond the possible amount of any individual effort or inturere. Still arceitlening the nulcius abound

possible amount of any individual effort or influence. Still specifically, the pulpit should
be on the alert to seize and to make the most
of anything that may promote the welfare of
any particular class in the community.
Further, the pulpit should not always be
closed, at times it must be boidly opened to
the advocacy of defluite social reforms or the
relarke of specific industrial wrongs. Destructive work is not the main work, indignation not the constant motive power of the
Christian ministry. God blesses the world
by shining every day all over it, and only
occasionally sending the thunder cloud from
the hidings of His strength. But occasionally some wrong which one class inflicts on
another, or some evil thing which finds room
to flourish amid prevalent industrial methods, or some suffering which the greed for ods, or some suffering which the greed for gain produces, will challenge the righteous-ness of the Church and demand of the pulpit a vigorous wisdom of utterance. The minis-ter of Christ cannot hide behind his higher religious obligations when his message is thus challenged by direct violations of the fundamental Christian laws of society, If recklessness of statement will destroy the power among men of any pulpit, so also will cowardies in the presence of known wrong rob it of influence among the people. It is not necessary to strike at the whole social fabric in order to hit hard a particular in-dustrial abuse. A crusade for a socialistic dream need not be preached in order to re-form a known evil. The uses of things must recognized in order to remove their Men of economic education need not be alienated in the sympathetic effort to champion some neglected or suffering class.

CONCERNING FISH.

When the gills of a fish are of a bright color and the eyes appear clear it is generally fresh.

When smelts are large, cut and scale them; wash only when they do not appear clean and wipe them well between two cloths,

A good codfish is known by its white flesh, darkish skin and large fins Fish of every kind are best before they begiu to spawn, and are unfit for food for some time after they have spawned.

Red snapper is staple during the winter. They weigh from two pounds upward, some-times as much as twenty pounds each. They are good either boiled or taked.

The choicest smelts come from Maine and Insenchusetts. Canadian are not as good.

Books and Reading.

Of making many books there is no end,-We are now in want of an art to teach how

books are to be read, -Disraeli,

The book to read is not the one that thinks for you, but the one which makes you think .-Dare to be ignorant of many things.

Bishop Alonzo Potter. Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.

"I notice thou's fond o' reading, so I brought the summat to read." It was Irving's Sketch Book, Coilier, In my study I am sure to converse with none but wise men.—William Waller.

none but was men.—William Waller.
Be sure to read no mean books.—Emerson.
Books, like human souls, are actually di-dicted into what may be called sheep and coats.—Carlyle.
Bead not the times; read the Eternities.—

John Ruskin.

materials of knowledge; it is thinking that makes what we read ours,—Locke, Read not to contradict and refute, nor to believe and take for granted, but to weigh

and consider.—Bacon.

Ninc-tesths of our current literature has no other end but to inveigh a thaler or two out of the public pocket.—Schopenhauer.

A man never gets so much good out of a book as when he possesses it.—Arthur Helps, Choose your books us you would choose your friends and helpers.—Richardson.

Have more minde on thy bookes than thy bags.—John Lyly.

The only wealth which will not decay is knowledge.—Dr. Langford.

When found make a note of.—Capt. Cuttle.

On Keeping Up Appearances. pays the high rents in this town? asks a writer in the New York Press. I am not talking now about the flats, although some of them rent as high as \$5,000 a year, but between Fifty-ninth street and Broadway are hundreds, even thousands, of houses which rent dreds, even thousands, of houses which rent for not less than \$2,500 a year, and some of them run up as high as \$10,000. There is no doubt that the cost of living in this town is greatly added to by the proportion of income devoted to rent. A European calculates that he will devote one-sixth of his income to rent. An American invariably devotes at least onedevoted to rent. A European calculates that he will devote ene-sixth of his income to rent. An American invariably devotes at least one-third. The difference is in the point of view. Most of us live beyond our means, just as we travel first-class when we're abroad. Each man is as good, if not better, than the other fellow, and he feels it incumbent upon him to maintain the dignity which he has asserted for himself. The result is not infrequently disaster. In a community where classes do not exist there surely ought to be sufficient self-respect to live within one's income, whatever it may be, without sacrificing one jot or tittle of one's social position. The English know bester than we in this matter. I remember once going up to London from Surrey with a man whose guest I had been, and whose income was at least ten times my own. I bought a first-class ticket, as a matter of course, and I was so ashamed of myself that I rode up second class and slipped my ticket into the guard's hand under cover.

A Popular Fallacy.

town to run a grocery store. I'm back on the farm ag'in. Farmin' ain't work. It's restin'."—Chicago Tribune.

AT THE VARIOUS MARKETS

An Attractive and Gorgeous Display for Easter.

PLOWERS FROM THE SOUTH.

The Careful Housewife Finds the Place Wher Her Money Will Last the Longest--The Big Days at the Central--It is Not Eco ical to Live Near the Market--Fresh Vegetables from Florida.

The markets are especially attractive now with their fine display of tropical fruits, strawberries, fresh vegetables from the fa-South, and their charming collection of Spring flowers, beauty spots in the market house, an almost irresistible temptation to all sorts and conditions of buyers. The other morning there was a big wooden bucket full of long-stemmed Easter lilies standing on a market stall that fairly glorifled the place and beside it there were stalls and stalls of sweet violets, yellow tulips, hyacinths, roses, jonquils and daffedils enough to furnish decorations for a hundred weddings, and almost as many more thousands of homes. Almost every passing woman bought something if nothing more than a carnation pink. The eatable things on other stalls looked so very fine, best side out with care no doubt, but good and of variety enough to suit all tastes and any length of purse. And there were some promenaders who bought neither fruits nor flowers, but who carried away with

fruits nor flowers, but who carried away with them an abiding sense of their loneli ness.

Did you know there are seven big markets in the District, each a great convenience to the people near it? Capitol hill has one on B and Seventh streets, n. e. There is the immense affair at K and Fourth streets, n. w., over which is the immense Convention hall. There is one at O and Seventh streets, n. w., and one at K and Twenty-second streets, n. w. There is one in Georgetown on King street, and last and biggest, there is Center Market. The smaller market dealers, or many of them, also have stalls in the Central; while many others draw the bulk of their supplies from the Central or the wholesale houses in that vicinity.

All the markets are liberally supplied with fruits and vegetables from the far South, since as yet it is a little too early for the Nor-folk supplies to come in. It is not so generally known that many of the finest salads sold in our markets, such as lettuce, cross, cucumbers, beets, radishes, mushrooms and the like are grown under glass by the garden market farmers of Anacostia. Mr. Fred Bryan and Dr. Leach, of that fine suburb, each has not only growing plants but a new hothouse coming up every season to accommodate their growing business. Anacostia is also the home of several of the prominent flower exhibitors. There are the propagating gardens of Gude There are the propagating gardens of Gude and Bros. and Mr. Gardner, with their glass houses almost as big as a circus, the first sup-plying to an extent the demand for hothouse vegetables, and the others flowers for the market and city stores, all the winterthrough. The careful little housewife soon learns where to go and what to buy and what she

can afford to pay. One may spend a five-doi-lar bill and not have much to show for it, only a little venl roast, a box or two of fine strawberries, a salad, some fruit, a few flowers, tomatoes, and such things out of season. It tomatoes, and such things out of season. It is not so casy to spend \$2 judiciously just for the things one really needs and not for what one may take a fancy to, because it looks so temptingly nice! To be a real success at marketing one must make up her mind before leaving home what is really needed, and to say "No" to herself when the peeds up to be supplied. There are needs: needed, and to say "No" to herself when the needs are to be supplied. There are plenty of buyers who can well afford to eat strawberries at 50 cents a box, and these are they who ought to do it! They sin grievously when they do not eat vegetables out of season and fruits when they are "a luxury!" For these Centre Market is well supplied with fresh-grown reas, beans, cauliflower, eggplant, encumbers, beets, and other green and toothsome stuff brought from Florida, the Bermuchas or California. People with means cannot spend their money too lavishly on table luxuries in times like these, when other folits have to deny themselves almost everything.

she found out that it is not always economical to live too near to the market. She likes to go to market, she says, but she is certain the

market with me," said sie, "after we were married, some years ago, intending to divide it between the marketing and some little things which a woman is always needing about the house or for herself. I would go through Centre Market- we lived on Eighth street not far up -and I bought whatever pleased my fancy, whether it was in or out of season, and consequently I was often com-pelled to go nome with a basket full, and not a nickel left for the little things!

Tom and I would talk it over sometimes of evenings and how much more it cost to keep house than we had any idea of before we were married. He would say: "Something must be wrong about our way of doing things, and we nust make an

effort to do better, even if we have to make a change of some sort in our way of living."

"We finally decided we would buy a little place, for it seemed to us that we had been enting up our surplus after our rent and month's expenses had been paid, and we certainly must have made wrong calcula-tions, if we made any, and Tom said: 'If we should move farther out and had a big yard we might have a little garden by and by, and then vegetables, and after awhile grape vines and fruit trees of our own, and keep a

"We had enough to make a first payment, and we chose a place so far out I could not go to market but once a week. Sure enough, I found out that I had been a most extravagant buyer. I soon found that by being care-tul and paying cash I could do almost as well buying at the corner greers; and as for Tem, he brought home just what I told him to now, and no more. Each morning I made a memorandum for him of the "must-haves," just the things we needed. You see we found, on comparing notes, he also had bought a lot on comparing notes, he also had bought a lot of things we did not need, just because they pleased his fancy. Thus we gradually learned to go cheer unity without things we once thought we couldn't live without at all We had to do it to meet our monthly payments, our taxes, gas bills and water rent. But we pulled through. After awhile we seemed to live just as well as when we had no plans, nothing to come round to with regularity, just as well as when I went to market with a five-dollar bill and bought roasts of beef and veal so big we couldn't eat them—just because they were the "choleest cuts." We do not eat porterhouse steaks or things out of season now for everyday fare. For one thing learned is, nothing is ever quife so really good out of season as it is interest according to make they have to make they are they are

one thing learned is, nothing is ever quite so really good out of season as it is ripened according to nature's own plan. Besides, I long ago learned how to select other choice pieces of meat, and to look out for good bargains.

"On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays it is big market day at the Central, These are the best days to go, for the countrymen and old mammies, with bunches of herts, country ergs, cottage cheese, and vegetables. country eggs, cottage cheese, and vegetables of their own growing, give a careful buyer ample opportunities to pick out good bargains almost at one's own price. One has to live and learn even how to go to market. Tom and learn even how to go to market. Tom says we began to prosper when I quit mar-keting regularly, but I say we began to pros-per when we both learned that you cannot spend your dollar but once, and to divide your weekly wages up so as to cover just what you can afford, with a small margin left over. We never have economized on our needs, but draw the line on our wants. Now, when work is dell or one of the children has the messles is dull or one of the children has the me we are not worried to death about our living or the doctor's bill. We own our house, and Tom has a snug little bank account to draw

A Circumspect Robber. First footpad-"W'y didn't yer rob that feller that just passed?" Second footpad-"He don't look like a law

First footpad-What difference does that

GRAND EASTER **OPENING**

MILLINERY & WRAPS

KING'S PALACE.

even our competitors admit that, and we are and have been for many years THE ONLY HOUSE IN WASHINGTON IMPORTING DIRECT FROM PARIS, The most beautiful "headgear" the world's millinery celebrities could produce are here. Wraps—Wraps—who sells more of them than we—who sells 'em cheaper?

At a safe estimate we sell just about twice as many Wraps as our largest competitors—and 25 per cent, lower than any competitor in Washington

75c. Jet Bandeaux, 29c. 25c. Jet Aigrettes, 9c.

Special lot of this Spring's Latest Styles in Ladies' Trimmed Hats, black and colors, ince and jet trimmed, \$5 value, only \$3.98.

Large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Straw Hats, in black and fancy colors, plain and lace effects, 59c value, only 38c.

RIBBON.

4-in Novelty Hibbon, moire center, with satin and fancy effects, 8 different designs, spring shades. Sold by others at 25c yard. To create a little excite-

23c. value, only 14c.

CAPES.

Ladies' All-wool Cloth Capes, trimmed with three rous of lace inserting, fulled ruffle around collar, tan, black and navy, hand-somely braid trimmed,

REEFERS.

\$5 value, only \$3.98.

Misses' and Children's Reefers, sizes to 14 years, navy blue and tan, finished with sailor collar, gilt buttons and gilt

\$1.48 value, only 98c.

Ladies' Fine Cisy Diagonal Reefers, full satin lined, finished with large pearl \$7.50 value, only \$5.98.

GLOVES.

Ladies' 5-hook Foster Kld Gloves, assorted grays, modes, tans and black.
Also small lot of Lambekin Blarrits
Gloves.
Also lot of 4-but. Dress Kld Gloves.

\$1.25 value, only 68c.

KING'S PALACE.

A WOMAN'S ADVENTURE.

In the woods of the upper Skagit, the great logging river of Puget Sound, Mrs. Van Fleet lived a happy life with her bushand and children. She was fond of flowers, and the little clearing her bushy-bearded husband had made in the midst of the tall firs and cedars was brightened by her garden, in which roses luxuriated and pansies bloomed until the January frosts locked up the fountains of the earth and cleared the sky of its winter clouds. She was fond of chickens, and her good gardens were cabbages headed twice and tomato vines covered the earth were in danger of ruin from the trim little brown leghorn hens and their fine showy lords, that mock the game chickens in all but their courage. All the valley sent to her for settings for their chickens, and many a quiet wedding in a simple farm house was brightened by her

There was no neighbor within half a mile to disturb her gardens or impound her hens for trespass. The new highway which her husband had opened as road supervisor, the great dispenser of frontier patronage, passed by her clearing, but no stragglers from the column of immigration ever invaded her hen they delight to be called in their language of trade, are honest on their own river. It is only in an enemy's country that stealing is legalized in their savage code. It is a war

There would seem to be nothing to disturb
Mrs. Van Fleet in her esthetic devotion to market men all know how to pile their verse-tables and arrange fruits so as to cajole the last cent out of a woman's purse. She has learned that—as we all learn our best remem-tered lessons—by experience.

"I generally carried a five-dollar bill to broad day ereated such a disturbance that investigation was made and the imprint of the claws of a panther was found in the soft moid of the garden. There was one conso-lation in knowing the size of the enemy. Neither the large cougar nor the small skunk was the depredator. The bear was not to be

> The panther was a provoking animal. He paid no attention to traps. If the hen-house was secured and could not be broken into at night, he made his assault in daylight. If dogs and guns were made ready dogs and guns were made ready for him, he visited some distant portion of his flock, Throughout it all his own chans never seemed disturbed by the ingenuity of his foes.
>
> One morning Mr. Van Fleet went down to the lower end of his district to see that some road work was well done. Now, Mrs. Van Fleet did not go with him. Women were not compelled to work the roady though the new compelled to work the roads, though the new laws of the territory allowed them to vote. The legislators were wise men to exempt women from personal tax. It would be a bad

> plan to tax women out when everybody said there were not half enough women in. One day, as Mrs. Van Fleet was busy in the house, the chickens began to scream in a way that showed that it was no hawk that was the assailant. Mrs. Van Fieet rushed to the door. There the panther crouched against the fenc his yellow cat eves gleaming and his teeth grinning for his prey. All the wrongdoing of the season flashed into her mind, and Mrs. Van Fleet's wrath was enkindled not a little. She dashed into the house took down her husband's rifle, and running out cooled he nusana's rine, and running out cooled her ire a moment while her eye glanced along the barrel into the eyes of the hungry beast. The report of the gun first woke her to the con-sciousness of her own danger. At the shot the panther leaped forward and by motionless upon the ground. Then the woman as-serted itself. Trembling, she reloaded her rifle, called her son, a twelve-year old, and sent him off to her neighbor's for assistance, When neighbor Benson arrived she marched under his protection to look at the panther she had killed.
>
> Dead it was analyzed is dressed hide is an Dead it was, and now its dressed hide is an

ornament in the frontier catin, and Mrs Van Fleet laughs as her husband tells how she fearlessly slot the living panther, but was afraid to look at its lifeless body. WM. C. EWING.

Women Who Wear Trousers. In Canada perhaps 10,000 women wear

trousers during the winter-of course with the skirt. In this country the popularity of the masculine garment is growing with remarkable rapidity. The trousers are now. and have been for years, in use for horseback riding. The fencing costumes, also trousers, are worn without the skirt, and in the gymnasiums of the fashionable boarding schools for young ladies trousers are worn exclusively and with excellent effect and comfort. In and with excellent effect and comfort. In Europe for the past two years Turkish trousers are worn by fashionable women for climbing the mountains. The same are worn in the Scotch Highlands by English women. The lathing dress shows marked signs of follow-ing the general movement. At the French re-sorts the most fashionable ladies appear with the close-fitting bathing suits, with knee recovers, leaving the skirt off entirely.

Never Cross gamine a Woman.
"Let me give you my dying advice," said Rufus Choate; "never cross-examine a woman. It is of no use. They can not disintegrate the story they have once told; they can not eliminate the part that is for you from that which is against you. They can neither combine, nor shade, nor quality. They go for the whole thing, and the moment you begin to cross-examine one of them, instead of being bitten by a single rattiesnake, you are bitten by a whole barrelfull. I never, excepting in a case absolutely desperate, dared to cross-examine a woman."

Rock-**Bottom** Prices On Furniture

At Craig & Harding's.

Mark these words! You will never buy Furniture cheaper than now. The reasons are many, but the principal one is that the panic of last fail caused a number of Furniture Factories to shut down, and forced them to sell their stock below cost of making. We made heavy purchases from a number of these factories, hence can quote prices which just represent cost of manufacture. The factories now starting must make a profit, hence prices will be higher when we buy later. For your own good we tell you that this is the best time in the history of the country to lay in a supply of furniture.

One of our most judicious pur-Chamber Suites

Usual \$20.00 Chamber Suffes, \$15.00 Usual \$25.00 Chamber Suffes, \$16.50 Usual \$20.00 Chamber Suffes, \$20.00 Usual \$40.00 Chamber Suffes, \$25.00

CHEVAL GLASS CHAMBER SUITES.

Craig & Harding, CORNER 13th AND F STS.

TOWN TOPICS" CONVERSATIONS.

Traveler (at crowded hotel)-How much do I owe you? What's my bill?
Clerk—Let me see, your room was—
Traveler—But I didn't have any room. I slept on the billiard table.
Clerk—Ah, well, then seventy cents an

Camille-Walter, what would you do if I vere to die? Walter—Bury you, my love!

Von Sniffers-I hear you were carried away with Miss Highfly last night.

De Mush—No, I think not. If I remember rightly, they took Miss Highfly out just after the sauterne and I am positive I am positive I was there at the champagne.

Lulu-I like a saucy story not too risque, Celia-How do you know where to draw Lulu-When I see the men beginning to

Agnes-Charlie and I would have been narried long ago but for our relations.

Diana—Indeed! What are your relations to each other?

To Make an Easter Cake. Squeeze out all the juice of a lemon and

also of an orange into separate cups and set them aside. Take four fresh eggs and separate whites from the yolks. Measure two even cups full of powdered sugar, put them in the mixing bowl with the yolks of the eggs, and beat until they look quite light colored. Beat the whites on a plate until stiff. Take one cup of new milk, one cup of butter, and beat into the yolks until smooth, add the milk and one-half the whites of the eggs. Then lastly put in three even cups full of thoroughly sifted flour, into which two even teaspoons null of Royal baking powder are stirred. Lastly stir in the juice of the lemon, bake in well-buttered jelly tins in a quick oven, being careful to put just the same amount into each tin. For a filling heat a tensup full of new milk and work into it one spoonful of corn starch and as much sugar as it will take up. After the orange juice is added, add one-half of the remainder of the whites of the eggs. When it is like rich paste spread between the layers of the eggs for an icing. To make this, add to it, spoonful by spoonful, as much powdered sugar as it will take up. Then spread over the top, after the cake has stood fifteen minutes to cool. This makes a delicate, delicious, and inexpensive cake. them aside. Take four fresh eggs and sepa-

734 and 736 Seventh Street N. W.

special bargains in each department. If you are acquainted in the city you know it is a fact that if you want a desirable spring Cape patterns, fancy tops.

The cape patterns of the city you know it is a fact that if you want a desirable spring Cape patterns, fancy tops.

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WE ARE WITH YOU AND WANT YOU WITH US!

Clark's,

734 and 736 Seventh Street N. W.

We greet you through the new paper, and offer you one or more

Opening Price, 3 Pair for 50c. 85.50 Cape, with 3 rows of face inserting, hand-somely braided above each insertion, finished with jabot front. It is advertised as a special cape at 86 by others. 35c. Gents' Lisle Thread Half Hose, tans and Opening Price, 3 Pair for 50c 1214c, Children's Black Ribbed Hose. All sizes. Opening Price, \$3.98.

Opening Price, \$1.98. \$18 Ladies' Velvet Capes, silk lined, trimmed with cut jet braids. Opening Price, \$11.48.

Opening Price, \$7.48. Ladles' Skirt Coats, with large reveres, in al wool cloth. The stylish garment of the season Regular price, \$8.

#1.48 Kid Gloves, 4 large pearl buttons, every desirable shade. The best glove ever s in our city. Every pair warranted. Opening Price, \$4.95. Ladles' Jacket, in the new flaring short-skirt flect, in tan, black, and blues, fine pearl but-ms. This garment is being shown by others at it. Our regular price is \$9. Opening Price, \$6.48.

Ladies' Serge Suits, with the new basque or coat, full skirt, extra large sleeves. Price, \$7. Opening Price, \$4.98. \$1.48 Wrappers, in all the Spring effect luding black, blue and grays.

Opening Price, \$9.98. For Special Bargains in Dress Goods, &c., see "The Post" of to-day